

**Background of the Invention**

10 **Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to a surgical microscopy system comprising a surgical microscope and a stand for the surgical microscope.

15 The surgical microscope can be used by a surgeon to obtain an enlarged image of a field for surgery during surgery. The stand comprises, starting from a base of the stand, a plurality of pivotally connected arms of the stand, onto 20 one of which the surgical microscope is mounted. The arms are movable with respect to one another, for instance by pivoting, so as to change a spatial position of the surgical microscope relative to that of the base and, thus, relative to the field for surgery. In order to take some 25 strain off the surgeon and in order to enable a spatial positioning of the surgical microscope to be as precise as possible, the stand comprises means for balancing the surgical microscope such that substantially independent of the position of the surgical microscope relative to the base, smallest possible forces need to be exerted onto the 30 surgical microscope or one of the arms of the stand in order to spatially move the surgical microscope.

**Brief Description of Related Art**

Examples of a mechanical construction of such balanced stands are known, for instance, from German laid-open 5 patent applications DE 43 20 443 A1 or DE 43 34 069 A1.

Apart from the mechanical function of holding the surgical microscope above the field for surgery, the stand also functions to guide various leads necessary in an operation 10 of the surgical microscope along at least a part of the arms of the stand to the surgical microscope. These "leads" comprise, for instance, electrical wires for supplying driving power to a power consumer comprised in the surgical microscope. Examples of such power consumers are a motor 15 operator for operating a zoom system of an optical arrangement of the surgical microscope, a data acquisition system, such as a camera or a distance metering system, and a data display unit for feeding data and images to be viewed by the surgeon into an optical path of the optical 20 arrangement of the surgical microscope. These "leads" further comprise data lines for supplying data acquired by the data acquisition system, for instance, to a data recording system or a data processing system disposed, respectively, at a distance from the surgical microscope 25 und, additionally, for transmitting data to the surgical microscope, for instance for being displayed to the surgeon by means of the data display system.

Further more, the "leads" also comprise light guides, in 30 order to guide light required to illuminate the field for surgery to the same. The light source for this light is conventionally disposed on the base of the stand and light emitted by the light source coupled into a light guide and led along the arms of the stand to the surgical microscope 35 and emitted by the surgical microscope in a direction of an object plane of the surgical microscope.

However, even carefully balanced stands have turned out to have disadvantages for the surgeon during practical use in that remaining forces of the stand tend to move the 5 surgical microscope into one direction or the other.

In particular, it has turned out that the stand, even if it is satisfactorily balanced out for one position of the surgical microscope, still develops remaining forces in a 10 different position of the surgical microscope.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a surgical microscopy system comprising a stand having improved balancing.

15 For achieving this object, means are provided which dispose of the need to guide leads of one or another kind along at least some of the arms.

20 The inventors found that the remaining forces referred to above are generated by those leads and that these remaining forces are eventually generated by a local distortion of the leads in those areas where the leads extend from one arm of the stand to the next. Due to the displacement of 25 the arms of the stand relative to one another, these distortions change and, thus, the remaining forces generated by these leads change. This is also the reason why they cannot be compensated for in substantially all spatial positions of the surgical microscope by balancing.

30 In order to put the concept of the present invention of reducing the remaining forces attributable to the leads into practice, one embodiment of the present invention involves replacing a conventional lead of little 35 flexibility by a more flexible lead, and, in particular, replacing a conventional lead of a given thickness and

stiffness by two separate leads of decreased overall thickness and stiffness.

Further more, an embodiment is provided wherein a  
5 transmission by means of a lead is replaced by a wireless transmission by an emitter disposed at a distance from the surgical microscope directly to a receiver disposed at the surgical microscope or from an emitter disposed on the surgical microscope to a receiver disposed at a distance  
10 from the surgical microscope.

The embodiments of the present invention described in the following have in common that they comprise a surgical microscope and a stand having a base and a plurality of  
15 pivotally connected arms, the surgical microscope mounted to one of the arms, wherein the pivotally connected arms are arranged to be movable with respect to each other such that the surgical microscope is movable relative to the base.

20 A base of the stand may be a footing of the stand placed on the floor of a room. The base of the stand may, however, also be a fixing attachment for fixing the stand to a ceiling or a wall of the room or any other object, such as  
25 a further stand.

In one embodiment of the present invention a light emitter for illuminating a field for surgery is provided on the surgical microscope, and the surgical microscopy system  
30 comprises a light guiding system for supplying light to the light emitter. Herein, at least two separate light guides are provided, which guide the light together to a single light emitter. It has turned out that a light guide with a given light guiding diameter has a larger stiffness than  
35 two light guides with only half the given diameter each combined. The at least two light guides are supported on at

least one pair of pivotally connected arms of the stand and are attached to each arm of the pair at an attachment position on the respective arm, wherein the two attachment positions are disposed at a distance from each other. The 5 at least two separate light guides still exert remaining forces depending on a position from the position of the pair of arms of the stand in relation to one another, these remaining forces, however, are generally lower than the remaining forces exerted by a conventionally used single 10 light guide.

A further embodiment provides a light source for supplying light to the light emitters, which light source is disposed directly on the surgical microscope. Such an approach has 15 not been taken so far since powerful illumination systems for surgical microscopes make use of light guides, for the supply of light throughout. Disposing the source of light directly on the surgical microscope increases the weight thereof and is thus associated with a certain disadvantage. 20 This disadvantage, however, is more than compensated for by the fact that the remaining forces conventionally created by the light guide are avoided due to the ability of the stand to balance out the higher weight of the surgical microscope.

25 In an exemplary embodiment, a semiconductor device such as a light emitting diode is used as the light source. The inventors have found that modern semiconductor devices are capable of producing a comparatively high output, which, 30 surprisingly, is sufficient to illuminate a field for surgery in practice to a satisfactory extend. Accordingly, the inventors deviated from the approach laid out by the state of the art, i.e. supply of increasing light output to the surgical microscope by means of ever thicker light 35 guides. In contrast, they have proposed an entirely different solution as compared to this conventional

approach, in particular arranging the light source in the form of a semiconductor device on the surgical microscope itself.

5 In an exemplary embodiment, for generating electrical power (in particular current) and for supplying electrical power (current) to the light emitter or light source, respectively, at least one electrochemical cell disposed on the surgical microscope is provided, such as one of a  
10 battery, an accumulator and a fuel cell. This makes it possible to avoid a power supply lead for the light source extending along the arms of the stand.

A further embodiment provides two independent  
15 electrochemical cells on the surgical microscope, wherein only one of the cells is sufficient to enable operation of the surgical microscope, which means, herein in particular, the operation of a light source. An exchange of a used-up cell is then possible without interrupting an operation of  
20 the surgical microscope.

Furthermore, in an exemplary embodiment, a plurality of semiconductor devices are provided as light sources, wherein these emit light in different wavelengths ranges,  
25 respectively. Light of different colour of the individual light sources is then superposed in such a manner that a field for surgery is illuminated by superposed light, a colour of which approximates that of white light agreeable to the surgeon.

30 Such a superposition can be effected such that it takes place at the field for surgery only, for instance by having sources of different colour emit their light directly to the field for surgery. In an alternative exemplary  
35 embodiment, however, a light mixer for generation of a superposition is provided, wherein the light mixer provides

a light reflecting geometry, wherein at least a part of the light generated by the light sources is reflected once or more.

- 5 In an exemplary embodiment, the light mixer takes the form of a light guide which is disposed around at least a part of the circumference of the objective lens of the surgical microscope.
- 10 In a further exemplary embodiment, a semiconductor device is provided, which emits light and emits at least a portion of this light onto a phosphor (luminophor), which transforms incident light into light of a certain colour by luminescence, which can then be emitted onto the field for surgery. The semiconductor device may be, for instance, a light emitting diode emitting light in the ultraviolet, light of which is incident on a layer of a phosphor, which may contain one or more phosphors such that light emitted by this layer leaves an impression of about white colour.
- 15 Equally, it is possible that the semiconductor may be a light emitting diode which emits blue light. A portion of this blue light may be used for illuminating the field for surgery, whereas a different portion of this light is incident on a layer of a phosphor, which is configured such that it transforms blue light into red or yellow light, for instance, which is equally used for illuminating the field for surgery. The light emitted by the blue LED and the light emitted by the phosphor can also be mixed in accordance with techniques described above in order to obtain an illumination light of the field for surgery which is about white and as homogeneous as possible.
- 20
- 25
- 30
- 35

Apart from the embodiment with a semiconductor device as the light source it is possible to use an organic device, such as an organic light emitting diode (OLED), or a light emitting polymer (LEP).

According to a further embodiment of the present invention, the light emitted by the light emitter is introduced into the surgical microscope from an outside, for instance by 5 means of a light guide, whilst in addition, a photocell is provided on the surgical microscope, onto which a portion of the light supplied to the surgical microscope is incident, in order to generate current for operating one or more current consuming components of the surgical 10 microscope by means of an optoelectrical process. It is then possible to do without a current supply lead conventionally disposed along the arms of the stand and, thereby, to reduce the remaining forces generated by the conventional current lead.

15

In an exemplary embodiment, a beam splitter is provided, through which light supplied to the light emitter passes in order to split the portion of light off which is then directed onto the photocell. In a further exemplary 20 embodiment, the beam splitter is wavelength-selective and effects a splitting function substantially only for a range of wavelengths of the light supplied, which range is of no significant importance to the illumination of the field for surgery.

25

According to a further embodiment of the present invention, a device powered by electric current is disposed on the surgical microscope, and the surgical microscopy system comprises a power supply for operating this device. Herein, 30 the power supply for leading current to or from the surgical microscope, respectively, comprises an electrically insulated wire each, which wires are separate from one another and extend as separate wires inbetween two attachment portions on different arms of the stand of a 35 pair of arms pivotally connected to each other.

In contrast to a pair of wires of a current supply lead which is conventionally firmly fixed together, a wire separate from another wire provides lower remaining forces, similar to what has been described above in relation to the 5 supply of light by two separate light guides.

In an exemplary embodiment, the two wires are a "twisted pair", i.e. mutually twisted wires.

10 According to a further embodiment, the power supply comprises an AC generator, an induction emitter supplied without operating power by the alternator, the induction emitter being attached to a first arm of the stand, and an induction receiver, the induction receiver being mounted to 15 a second arm of the stand such as to face the induction emitter and to be movable relative thereto, the second arm being pivotally connected to the first arm. The induction emitter then supplies operating power to the device which is driven by electrical current.

20 In accordance with a further embodiment, the power supply comprises a contact rail disposed on a first arm and a sliding contact disposed adjacent to the first contact rail, wherein the sliding contact is disposed on a 25 different arm which is pivotally connected to the first arm. Herein, a current lead, which, for instance, bridges a joint between adjacent arms of the stand is rendered redundant altogether.

30 According to a further embodiment, at least a mechanically supporting component of an arm of the stand is configured to form part of a current path to or from the device powered by electrical current. This current path provided by the mechanically supporting component of the arm of the 35 stand then replaces a conventionally provided current lead

such that remaining forces exerted by this conventional current lead no longer exist.

According to a further embodiment, the current required for 5 operation of the current consuming device is not provided by a current lead, but the required energy is transmitted by wireless transmission, for which purpose a radiation emitter is provided at a distance from the surgical microscope and a corresponding radiation receiver is 10 provided on the surgical microscope. The receiver transforms the received radiation into an electrical current for operation of the device. The energy radiation may be, for instance, infrared radiation, microwave radiation or laser radiation.

15 In an exemplary embodiment, the emitter has a distinctly directional characteristic, which is adjustable in dependence of the position of the surgical microscope such that a large portion of the radiation energy emitted by the 20 radiation emitter is incident on the radiation receiver.

According to a further embodiment, the power supply comprises an electrochemical cell disposed on a base of the stand, such as an accumulator or the like.

25 This is particularly advantageous when the base of the stand is configured to be placed on the floor of the room and therefore is supposed to have an increased weight for securing a stability of the stand. In these embodiments, 30 power supply leads for supplying energy to the surgical microscopy system are not necessary, which facilitates the work of the surgeon who conventionally has to pay attention not to stumble over leads running across the floor of the operation theatre.

As an alternative solution for this problem, induction emitters attached to the floor or disposed in the floor are provided which work in cooperation with an induction receiver disposed on the base of the stand for transmitting 5 energy to the surgical microscopy system.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention, the surgical microscope is provided with a data acquisition unit or a data display unit, and the surgical 10 microscopy system comprises a data transmission system for transmitting data to the data display unit or away from the acquisition unit. In contrast to a coaxial cable or the like conventionally used for these purposes a pair of wires is used, which wires are separate from one another. These 15 wires extend separately from one another between two attachment portions or points, which attachment portions are disposed on a pair of pivotally connected arms of the stand, similarly to the embodiment described above in connection with the description of the pair of current 20 supply wires. Also, the possibilities of a "twisted pair" of wires, of the use of contact rails and sliding contacts, as well as using a mechanically supporting component of arms of the stand for electrical data transmission, which have been described in connection with the current supply, 25 are equally applicable here.

In accordance with a further embodiment, a transmission system comprises a data modulator and an induction transmitter powered by the data modulating unit. The 30 induction transmitter is mounted on a first arm of the stand and the induction receiver mounted to a second arm of the stand in such a manner that it faces the induction transmitter and is movable with respect thereto, wherein the at least first arm and the second arm are pivotally 35 connected, and wherein a data demodulator is coupled to the induction receiver.

If the surgical microscope comprises a data display unit, in an exemplary embodiment, a data demodulator is coupled to the data display unit. This coupling may extend over 5 further arms of the stand wherein these, in turn, comprise pairs of induction transmitter and induction receiver.

If the surgical microscope comprises a data acquisition unit, in an exemplary embodiment, the data acquisition unit 10 is coupled to the data modulator, wherein here, also, the coupling may extend over several arms of the stand, pairs of which comprise induction transmitters and induction receivers facing each other.

15 According to a further embodiment, data transmission is provided by a light guide, which is disposed along the arms of the stand. Due to the high bandwidth of the data transmission through light guides it is possible to save a plurality of conventional data transmission lines.

20 Furthermore, it is possible to have a light guide for data transmission together with a light guide for supplying illumination to the surgical microscope. For instance, a light source can be modulated for data transmission and 25 this modulation can be detected at the surgical microscope, or light for its transmission can be coupled into the light guide for supplying the illumination light coupled out again at the surgical microscope. In an exemplary embodiment, light for data transmission is coupled into 30 merely one glass fibre or a few glass fibres of light guides for transmission of the illumination light and that only light of this one or few glass fibres is demodulated at the other end of the light guide.

35 According to further embodiments, wave guides for providing electromagnetic radiation are disposed on arms of the stand

and are connected or jointed, at locations where adjacent arms of the stand are pivotally connected, without there being inacceptably high transmission losses.

5 In accordance with a further embodiment, an optocoupler is provided for transmission of data from one arm of the stand to an adjacent arm of the stand. Components of the optocoupler, i.e. transmitter and receiver, are then movable relative to each other, together with the pivotally 10 connected arms of the stand, without being too detrimental to a transmission quality.

According to a further embodiment, transmission is provided in a wireless form, by having a transmitter or/and receiver 15 for data disposed on the surgical microscope and a corresponding receiver or transmitter disposed at a distance from the surgical microscope. Between transmitter and receiver, a transmission is carried out electromagnetically through wireless transmission. Wireless 20 transmission processes according to at least one of blue tooth standard, IEEE 802.11b standard, and hyperLAN standard are used in exemplary embodiments.

According to a further embodiment, the data are compressed 25 before their transmission by the transmitter and decompressed after their receipt. This enables transmission of large amounts of data in the form of image data in a satisfactory manner. Compression according to a process is used in an exemplary embodiment, wherein conventionally 30 only information with regard to a part of an image to be transmitted is transmitted, which part has changed in comparison to a previously transmitted image. An example for such a process is known as MPEG4 which provides a further advantage in that it allows to use one of a 35 substantially static background and a dynamic foreground.

Such a compression process is typically particularly effective for images taken through a surgical microscope, since the scenario in a field for surgery changes only very slowly in practice and then only in small areas of the 5 field for surgery where the surgeon carries out manipulations with his instruments.

#### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

10 The forgoing as well as other advantageous features of the invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description of exemplary embodiments of the invention with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

15 Figure 1 shows a schematic representation of an embodiment of a surgical microscopy system;

20 Figure 2 shows a schematic partial illustration of a further embodiment of a surgical microscopy system;

25 Figure 3 shows a partial illustration of a detail of a further embodiment of a surgical microscopy system;

Figure 4 shows a sectional view along the line IV-IV in Figure 3;

30 Figure 5 shows a schematic partial illustration of a further embodiment of a surgical microscopy system;

Figure 6

Figure 7

35 Figure 8

Figure 9 each show a partially schematic illustration of a further embodiment of a surgical microscopy system;

Figure 10 shows a part of a stand with a detail of a data and current transmission system; and

5 Figure 11 shows a functional diagram of the data and current transmission system of Figure 10.

#### **Detailed Description of Exemplary Embodiments**

10 Figure 1 shows a microscopy system 1 comprising a surgical microscope 3 and a stand 5 holding the surgical microscope 3.

15 The surgical microscope 3 provides an enlarged image of the field for surgery 7 to a surgeon who can view the field for surgery 7 through two oculars 9. The microscope 3 comprises objective lens 11 (symbolically depicted), and two zoom systems 13 associated with oculars 9 (depicted in a symbolic manner). A camera 15 is provided to take a picture 20 of the field for surgery 7, which picture is decoupled from a path of one of the oculars by means of a semireflecting mirror 17. In a beam path of the other ocular, a further semireflecting mirror 19 is provided, however, this mirror 19 serves to couple in an image displayed by LC display 25 unit 21 and generated by computer 23, which image may be a display of numerical values of measured data points or the like, into a beam path of this ocular such that the surgeon sees a superposition of the field for surgery 7 and the image generated by display 21 in the ocular. Apart from 30 objective lens 11, an illumination assembly 25 is provided in order to illuminate the field for surgery 7.

35 The stand 5 comprises a base 27 of the stand for arranging stand 5 on the floor 29 of an operating theatre as well as a plurality of arms 31 of the stand which are pivotally connected by means of joints 33. An end of the chain of

arms 31 of the stand thus formed is connected via a joint 37 to the base 27 of the stand and its other end is connected to a further joint 33 and thus to the surgical microscope 3. Stand 5 is a so-called balanced out stand, 5 which means that forces exerted onto stand 5 by the burden to be carried, namely the surgical microscope 3 which forces attempt to move arms 31 and joints 33 of the stand are compensated for by the mechanics of stand 5 in such a way that the surgical microscope 3 is substantially 10 suspended freely in the room and can be moved to a different position in the room by moving it by hand.

On a ceiling 35 of the operating theatre, a microwave transmitter 37 is provided which emits a microwave beam 39 towards the surgical microscope 3, in particular in such a 15 manner that the microwave beam is incident on a microwave receiver 41 disposed on surgical microscope 3. Microwave receiver 41 transforms the received microwaves into electrical energy and provides an operating voltage for the 20 electrically powered components of the surgical microscope 3 at the electrical connectors 42. These electrically powered components comprise the illumination assembly 25, the camera 15 and the display 21. Furthermore, microwaves are supplied by microwave receiver 41 to a 25 sender/receiver 43 having a sending/receiving antenna 44. The sender/receiver 43 communicates in a wireless manner 45 with a corresponding sender/receiver 47 which is mounted to the ceiling 35 of the operating theatre. The distance 45 for wireless transmissions serves for transmission of 30 images taken by camera 15 of the field for surgery 7 to computer 23 which analyses these pictures and/or stores them into an archive.

It is also possible to transmit these pictures to a 35 plurality of additional observers.

Furthermore, the distance 45 for wireless transmission serves to transmit data generated by computer 23 which are displayed by display 21. Furthermore, a signal is transmitted from surgical microscope 3 across the 5 distance 45 for wireless transmission to the computer 23 which signal represents the microwave power received by microwave receiver 41. In dependence of the signal, the computer 23 operates an actuator 49 configured to effect swivelling of microwave sender 37 in such a manner that a 10 microwave power received by receiver 41 is substantially a maximum.

The surgical microscopy system 1 depicted in Figure 1 does not have any leads which are led along the arms 31 of the 15 stand towards the surgical microscope 3:

The light for illumination of the field for surgery 7 is generated in the illumination assembly 25 by means of a light source 51 which may be, for instance, a halogen lamp 20 or a white-light LED, in particular disposed in immediate vicinity of the surgical microscope 3. Thus, provision of light by means of conventional light guides is not necessary; the electrical power necessary for operation of the electrically powered components is supplied to the 25 surgical microscope 3 by microwave beam 39, and therefore, a conventional electrical power supply is not necessary; data transmission from surgical microscope 3 to computer 23 and from computer 23 to the surgical microscope 3 is effected across a distance 45 for wireless transmission, 30 which is why conventional data lines are rendered redundant in the surgical microscopy system 1 as well.

The white-light LED mentioned above may be a device which 35 comprises several separate LEDs which each emit light of different colours which, after a suitable mixing of light results in about white light. Furthermore, the white-light

LED can be a device which comprises a light source, which light source emits light of a certain wavelength or a certain wavelength band which is at least partially incident on a phosphor which transforms this light into

5 light of a different wavelength band so that a suitable superposition of different kinds of light results again in white-light. The light source may be, for instance, a blue light source the light of which is incident on a phosphor which transforms the blue light into about yellow light.

10 Mixture of the blue light of the light source and the yellow light of the phosphor then results in about white light which may be used for illumination of the field for surgery. It is also possible that the light source generates light from an ultraviolet wavelength band which

15 is incident on a suitable phosphor which transforms the ultraviolet light into visible light of such a wavelength distribution that about a white colour impression is generated. For this purpose the phosphors can be a mixture of several single phosphors.

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In the following, alternative embodiments of the surgical microscopy system described with reference to Figure 1 will be described in more detail. Herein, components which correspond to components of the system of Figure 1 in terms

25 of their configuration and their function, are referred to using the same reference numerals, with an additional letter added for purposes of differentiation. Reference is also made to the entire description above. In the following Figures, merely parts of the surgical microscopy system are

30 depicted as far as they are necessary for illustrating the different approaches for avoiding leads along the arms of the stand or for reducing remaining forces introduced by the leads.

35 A surgical microscopy system 1a depicted partially in Figure 2 comprises a plurality of pivotally connected

arms 31a of the stand. Light to be emitted by an illumination assembly 25a for illumination of the field for surgery mounted on the surgical microscope carried by stand 5a is led to the illumination assembly via an arrangement of light guides 61. The light is generated by means of a halogen lamp 51a or a xenon lamp in a radiation source 63 which is attached to a base of stand 5a. A collimator 65 couples light emitted by lamp 51a into a light guide 67 on an in-coupling end 68 thereof. Light guide 67 has a round cross section at its in-coupling end 68 and then divides into two parts 69 and 69' having round cross sections each. However, cross sections of parts 69 and 69' are of only half the size as compared to the cross section at the in-coupling end. The two light guides 69, 69' are led together along arms 31 of the stand up to the surgical microscope and are attached at respective points or portions of attachment by means of cable fastener 71 or the like. These are disposed on each arm 31 on the stand having a distance to a joint 33a for connecting two adjacent pivotally connected arms of the stand. In the surgical microscope both light guides 69 and 69' are reunited into a common light guide, an emitting end 73 of light guide arrangement 61 having the same round cross section as the in-coupling end 68.

The light emitting end 73 is arranged in illumination assembly 25a and light exiting from the light emitting end 73 is formed by a collimation optic 75 in order to illuminate the field for surgery 7a.

The division of light guide for leading light to the surgical microscope into two light guides has the advantage that the two light guides 69, 69' exert smaller remaining forces onto joints 33a than would be the case for a single light guide having the same cross sectional area as the two light guides 69, 69' together.

Lamp 51a generates, apart from light necessary for illuminating the field for surgery 7a with white light, also light which is close to the edge or outside of the 5 visible spectrum. In a beam path between the light emitting end 73 of light guide arrangement 61 and the collimation optic 75 a semireflecting mirror 77 is disposed which allows light from a central range of the visible spectrum to substantially pass and at least partially reflects light 10 which has a wavelength underneath and/or above the central range. The reflected light is incident onto a photocell 79 which transforms the light energy into electrical energy and provides a supply voltage at electrical connectors 42a to electrically powered components of the surgical 15 microscope. That way, electrical energy required for the operation of these components is generated in the immediate vicinity of the surgical microscope and does not need to be supplied via electrical leads which would need to be led along arms 31a of the stand.

20

An illumination assembly 25b is schematically depicted in Figures 3 and 4. Illumination assembly 25b comprises three light diodes 51b as a source of radiation, a first light diode emitting red light, a second diode emitting yellow 25 light and a third diode emitting blue light. Light emitted by light diodes 51b, respectively, is coupled into a light mixer 81 in the form of a Perspex ring 81, at in-coupling areas 83. After being coupled into the Perspex ring the light beams are subjected to total reflection at the 30 surface of ring 81 and are thus distributed in a direction of a circumference of the ring 81 and simultaneously mixed with respect to the colours. As apparent from the cross sectional view according to Figure 4, ring 81 has a substantially round cross section, but also has an appendix 35 with a planar light exiting face 85 through which light beams having a sufficiently high angle of incidence onto

surface 85 may exit and be emitted in the direction of the field for surgery. The ring is disposed radially outward of objective lens 11b.

5 Providing light necessary for illumination of the field for surgery by means of light diodes has the advantage that these diodes are able to generate light of a respective colour or white light with a relatively good efficiency and therefore require relatively little electrical energy. This  
10 renders the conventionally used light guides for providing light to the surgical microscope unnecessary. Electrical energy required for operation of the light diode 51b can be supplied to the surgical microscope by means of electrical leads, which may be provided anyway. However, those  
15 electrical leads are not required if the energy is transmitted to the surgical microscope by wireless means as described above with reference to Figure 1.

Furthermore, generating light by means of light diodes  
20 disposed on the surgical microscope permits to use an electrochemical cell for supplying power, which electrochemical cell is disposed on the surgical microscope itself as described in the following with reference to Figure 5.

25 In Figure 5, surgical microscope 3c comprises an illumination arrangement 25c comprising a light diode as a source of radiation 51c which diode emits ultraviolet light. This ultraviolet light is incident onto a  
30 fluorescent screen 91 and is transformed into visible light by this screen, a spectral composition of this light being such that is perceived as a relatively good white light. Light generated by the fluorescent screen 91 is collimated by collimator 75c and emitted in the direction of a field for surgery 7c. Light diode 51c is supplied with energy  
35 from fuel cells 93 electrically arranged in parallel, which

fuel cells are attached to an outside of a microscope housing 94 by means of cell holders 95. Fuel cells 93 are each removable from the housing and are disposed so as to engage with contacts 96 when mounted to the holders 95.

5 Thus, they can transmit the generated electrical power to the power supply of the surgical microscope and supply power to light diode 51c as well as further power consuming components of the microscope.

10 One of cells 93 can be removed from the microscope when it is used-up and replaced by a freshly reloaded cell whilst the other cell ensures constant energy supply to the microscope.

15 As an alternative to the fuel cells described above, other electrochemical cells such as NiCd-accumulators or nickel-metal-hydrid-accumulators may be used.

In Figure 6 a further possibility for realizing data transmission to or away from a surgical microscope is illustrated.

Stand 5d comprises a plurality of arms 31d which are pivotally connected to each other by means of joints 33d and may be swivelled around corresponding swivelling axis 34. The data are transmitted in arms 31d of the stand via leads. However, in order to transmit data from one arm to an arm pivotally connected thereto, transmission of data is provided by means of an optocoupler 101 which is disposed on joint 33d such that a light distance 103 between the two optocouplers 101 is substantially disposed on the swivelling axis 34. This way no data transmission lines are to be provided which bridge the joint 33d between the arms 31d and, accordingly, no remaining forces generated by data transmission lines are exerted onto arms 31 of the stand.

In Figure 7 a further embodiment of the data transmission system is depicted which is similar to the embodiment shown in Figure 6.

- 5 Although, in this embodiment, wave guides 109 are used within arms of the stand. The data to be transmitted are modulated into electromagnetic waves which are led by wave guide 109. In an area of joint 33e between pivotally connected arms of the stand, wave guides 109 extend on a 10 swivelling axis 34 of joint 33e towards each other such that only a sufficiently small gap "a" remains between them such that electromagnetic waves cross from one wave guide 109 into the other without too much loss.
- 15 A further embodiment for replacing an electrical cable bridging one of the joints between two arms of the stand, either for transmission of data or for power supply to the surgical microscope, is schematically depicted in Figure 8.
- 20 Wires 105f are run within arms 31f of the stand. However, these wires do not run continuously from one arm 31f of the stand to the next. Rather, a slip ring assembly 111 is provided which has a round contact rail 113 attached to one arm 31f of the stand such that the centre of the circle is 25 coincident with a swivelling axis 34f of joint 33f. At the other arm 31f of the stand a sliding contact 115 is engaged with a spring 117 such that a reliable contact is established between sliding contact 115 and contact rail 113. Sliding contact 115 and contact rail 113 are then 30 electrically connected to the respective wires 105f run through the respective arms 31f of the stand.

A plurality of sliding ring arrangements of this kind may be provided at joints between adjacent arms of the stand in 35 order to provide an electrical current or voltage

transmission for a plurality of wires, which is free of remaining forces.

In another embodiment, a current path, which may be at 5 ground potential, for instance, is provided by supporting components of arms 31f of the stand which are made of metal. In joint 33f the axis of the joint and bearings for the same also provide sufficient electrical contact for current and/or data transmission since they are in 10 immediate mechanical engagement with each other.

Figures 10 and 11 explain a further embodiment for transmission of electrical power and data between adjacent arms of the stand.

15 Figure 10 shows a perspective, cut open detail illustration of two arms 31h of the stand which are pivotally connected and may be swivelled around swivelling axis 34h. Current leads 105h<sub>1</sub> and a data line 105h<sub>2</sub> are run along arms 31h of 20 the stand. For transmission of current or data, respectively, across the joint, each of the two arms 31h of the stand comprises a winding 131 which is concentric with respect to a swivelling axis 34h. The winding 131 is connected to the respective current lead 105h<sub>1</sub> and a flat 25 antenna 103 which is concentric with respect to swivelling axis 34h which antenna is coupled to data line 105h<sub>2</sub>.

30 The flat antennae 103 transmit the data without contact between the arms 31h of the stand and the windings 131 transmit electrical power inductively between arms 31h of the stand. This way, a powerful transmission of electrical power and data between the two arms 31h of the stand is realized without the need for leading corresponding leads from one arm of the stand to the other.

Figure 11 shows a detailed diagram of connections of the transmission of electrical power and data between the two arms 31h of the stand depicted in Figure 10. An inverter 135 is disposed on a side of one of the arms 31h of the stand, to which inverter electrical power is supplied as DC and which transforms the electrical power into an AC, which is supplied to the winding 131 of arm 31h of the stand. The winding 131 of the other arm of the stand receives the electrical power and supplies this electrical power in the form of AC to a converter 137 which, in turn, transforms this into direct current.

The transmission of data via the antennae 133 is bi-directional, with a data modulator 139 being provided on each of the two arms of the stand. Data are supplied digitally to the data modulator and the data modulator transforms these into an AC voltage suitable for transmission by the antennae 133. Correspondingly, a corresponding demodulator 141 is provided on each arm 31h of the stand, which demodulator transforms the AC voltage received by the corresponding antennae 133 into corresponding digital data again.

Herein, it is also possible to transmit electrical power and data across a chain of a plurality of joints wherein inverters or converters, respectively, and modulators or demodulators, respectively, may be disposed at the ends of the chain of arms of the stand only, and the antennae 133 or the windings 131, respectively, are connected via suitable leads along the arms of the stand within the chain.

The system comprising inverter 135, converter 137, modulator 139, demodulator 141, windings 131 and antennae 133 may be commercially obtained under the product

name "COMBITRANS" from the company SCHLEIFRING und APPARATEBAU GmbH, Am Hardtanger 10, 82256 Fürstenfeldbruck.

5 Figure 9 explains a possibility for supplying electrical energy to a surgical microscopy system 1g from outside without having to have electrical leads on a floor 29g of an operating theatre.

10 For this purpose, floor 29g comprises a field of rectangular, mutually adjacent floor tiles 121, wherein in each of the floor tiles 121 an induction coil 123 is disposed (depicted in an manner in Figure 9 for merely two corners of a floor tile). An electrical AC current is supplied to induction coils 123 via supply leads 125, which 15 several induction coils 123 are electrically connected to in parallel, respectively.

20 In a base 27g of a stand 5g of the surgical microscopy system 1g, a further induction coil 127, corresponding to induction coils 123, is provided into which an electrical energy is coupled when the base 27g of the stand is disposed in an area of one of the induction coils 123 of the floor tiles 121.

25 The electrical energy coupled into induction coil 127 of the stand 5g is led along arms of the stand 31g by means of two separate, i.e. un-connected, wires 105g which are in the form of a "twisted wire pair". The pair of wires 105g is attached to arms 31g of the stand by means of belt 30 bands 71g which are disposed at a distance from joint 33g of the stand 5g. Such loosely twisted wires 105g provide relatively smaller remaining forces against swivelling of joints 33g, as compared to connected wires.

35 Such twisted pairs of wire or several twisted wires cannot only be used for transmitting electrical energy for

purposes of power supply to the surgical microscope but also for data transmission to the microscope or away from the microscope.

- 5 Although not depicted in Figure 9, it is also possible to selectively supply AC current only to those induction coils 123 in the floor tiles 121, in the proximity of which base 27g of the stand is disposed.
- 10 In Figure 1, as an alternative embodiment for a current supply of a surgical microscope including a stand, a battery 118 is indicated by dotted lines, which battery is disposed in a base of the stand. This battery serves to supply the stand and the surgical microscope with operating energy. The battery can be a rechargeable battery. For recharging the battery, energy is supplied thereto by means of a cable, which may be connected to the stand. During operation, however, it is not necessary for a current supply cable to be disposed on the floor of the operating theatre for supplying energy to the surgical microscope.

Furthermore, it is possible that the battery 118 may be removed from the base of the stand such that a discharged battery can be exchanged. In such an embodiment, in particular two batteries 118 are provided in order to maintain the operation of the surgical microscope during the exchange of one of the batteries.

The possibility of mixing light of different colours depicted with reference to Figures 3 and 4 has the character of an independent invention and is therefore not restricted to a microscopy system with a stand. Mixing light may be used in any kind of surgical microscope. Accordingly, a surgical microscope according to the present invention comprises an objective lens for receiving light from an object field and generating an enlarged image of

the object field therefrom, and a plurality of light sources which generate light of different colours, respectively, which is used for illumination of the object field. In particular, a light mixer is provided. The light 5 mixer, in particular, at least partially surrounds the objective lens. The light mixer may be a light guide into which light of different colours is coupled. In particular, the light guide emits light along a long side of the same in the direction of an object plane. Particularly, the 10 light guide is a ring-shaped closed light guide.

In summary, the invention has a surgical microscopy 1 as a starting point, comprising a surgical microscope 3 and a stand 5 with a stand base 27 and several pivotally 15 connected arms 31 of the stand, one of which carries the surgical microscope, wherein pivotally connected members of the stand are movable relative to each other such that the surgical microscope may be displaced relative to a base of the stand and wherein a lead conventionally led along arms 20 of the stand is replaced by two or more leads carrying out the function thereof together.

Furthermore, it is provided that data and/or energy is transmitted to the surgical microscope 39, 45 in a wireless 25 manner.

The present invention has been described by way of exemplary embodiments to which it is not limited. Variations and modifications will occur to those skilled in 30 the art without departing from the scope of the present invention as recited in the appended claims and equivalents thereof.